

NEWS BULLETIN

A HALF YEARLY MAGAZINE OF NEWS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE BRITISH MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Editor: W.J. Byford. Rothamsted Field Station, Dunholme, Lincoln.

Shortly before going to press, we heard with deep regret of the death of a former president of the Society, Malcolm Wilson. Reader in Botany in the University of Edinburgh until his retirement a few years ago, Dr Wilson was an authority on the rusts, and on dry rot. A full obituary will appear later.

LONDON DAY FORAYS 1960

Sunday, 25th September - Squerrys Park, Westerham, Kent.
Sunday, 2nd October - Burnham Beeches.
Saturday, 8th October - Windsor Park.
Saturday, 23rd October - Ranmore Common - Myxomycetes.
Sunday, 30th October, - Bedgebury, the National Pinetum.

This is a provisional list only.

Conversazione

A conversazione was held in the Botany Department of Birkbeck College on 12th March, 1960, when a large number of members took the opportunity of viewing and discussing the thirty-five exhibits which catered for all mycological bents. Details of each exhibit were circulated before, and at the meeting, and the demonstrations provoked prolific discussion, making an interesting afternoon obviously enjoyed by all attending.

The wide range of exhibits stressed the diversity of interests within the Society, and made it quite impossible for any one observer to appreciate them all in the time available. Several members suggested that future meetings of this type should be longer, especially since they seem to attract more members from further afield than we are accustomed seeing at more formal sessions.

Dr. J.G. Manners is again due our thanks for organising the conversazione, and the Society is also indebted to Professor C.T. Ingold for the use of his Department.

LIST OF SPECIES

B. = Balloch Park, G.R. 390830 11 Sept.; C. = Cardross, G.R. 345775 12 Sept.; Cz. = Cadzow Park, G.R. 735535 14 Sept.; D. = Dougleston Woods, Milngavie, G.R. 565745 10 Sept.; F. = Flanders Moss, G.R. 630980 13 Sept.; M. = Ben More, G.R. 135855 15 Sept.; R. = Rosdhu House, G.R. 360890 11 Sept.;

New British Records

1. Amanitopsis crocea, (Qué.) Gilbert, collected Cardross and Dougleston by D.A. Reid. Material in Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
2. Clavaria lavendula, Peck, collected Ben More, D.A. Reid. Material in Herb. Kew.
3. Humarina deformis, (Karst.) Nannf., collected Balloch, D.A. Reid. Material in Herb. Kew.

EU - ASCOMYCETES

PYRENOMYCETES

Claviceps purpurea, C.D.
Cordyceps capitata, B.; militaris, M.; ophioglossoides, B.
Diatrype disciformis, D.; stigma, D.
Hypoxylon fragiforme, D.; fuscum, C.; multiforme, D.
Mycosphaerella rumicis, C., M.; Nectria cinnabarina, M.
Ustulina deusta, D.; Xylaria polymorpha, D.

DISCOMYCETES

Anthracobia melaloma, M.;	Chlorociboria aeruginosa, C.
Coprobria granulata, R.;	Galactinia badia, B., D., M.
Geoglossum nigratum, B.;	Geopyxis carbonaria, C.
Helotium acicularis, D.;	*Humarina deformis, (Karst.) Nannf., B.
Leotia lubrica, M.;	Macropodia macropus, B.
Peziza aurantia, M.;	Plicaria trachycarpa, F., R.
Pyronema confluens, R.;	Rhizina inflata, M.
Rhytisma acerinum, B., C., D., M.;	

HETEROBASIDIOMYCETES

TREMELLALES

Tremellodon gelatinosum, B.

USTILAGINALES

Sphacelotheca hydropiperis, R.

HOMOBASIDIOMYCETES - HYMENOMYCETES

APHYLLOPHORALES

Acia fusco - atra, Cz.	Calocera viscosa, B., M.
Clavaria argillacea, R.;	cinerea, D., M.;
inaequalis, B., R.;	*lavendula, Peck, M.;
Fistulina hepatica, Cz., R.	rugosa, D., M.
Ganoderma applanatum, B.	Fomes annosus, D., M., R.;
Lenzites saepiaria, M., R.	fomentarius, R.
Peniophora quercina, D.	Hydnum repandum, R.
Polyporus adustus, B.;	Merulius rufus, R.;
betulinus, D.;	tremellosus, D.
intybaceus, R.;	
lacteus, Cz.;	giganteus, D.;
Polystictus abietinus, B.;	schweinitzii, M., R.;
versicolor, B., Cz., M., R.	sulphureus, R.
Poria sanguinolenta, R.;	
versipora, B., C., D., R.	
Sparassis crispa, R.	Stereum hirsutum, B., D., R.;
Thelephora terrestris, D.	rugosum, M.

AGARICALES

- Amanita citrina* var. *alba*, R.; *rubescens*, B., C., D., R.; *spissa*, D.
 **Amanitopsis crocea*, (Quél.) Gilbert, C., D.; *fulva*, B., D.; *vaginata*, D., M.
Anellaria semiovata, D., M. *Armillaria mellea*, C., Cz., D., M., *mucida*, M.
Bolbitius vitellinus, C.
Boletus bovinus, R.; *calopus*, R.; *chrysenteron*, B., C., Cz., D., M., R.;
elegans, B., D., M.; *erythropus*, B., D., M., R.; *luteus*, B., R.; *piperatus*, R.;
reticulatus, M.; *scaber*, B., D., F., R.; *subtomentosus*, B., C., M., R.;
versipellis, B.
Cantharellus cibarius, B., D., R.; *Clitopilus prunulus*, B., D.
Collybia confluens, M.; *maculata*, B., D., R.; *palustre*, D.; *platyphylla*, Cz.;
radicata, D.
Coprinus lagopus, D.; *micaceus*, Cz.; *plicatilis*, D.
Cortinarius pseudosolor, B., D., M., R.
Craterellus cornucopiodes, B., D., *sinuosus*, B.
Crepidotus mollis, M. *Entoloma rhodopolium*, D.

- Flammula carbonaria*, C. *Galera hypnorum*, D.; *paludosa*, D., F.
Gomphidius gracilis, M.
Hebeloma longicaudum, C.; *mesophaeum*, R.; *saccharioides*, D.
Hygrophorus calyptraeformis, B.; *lacmus*, B., D., M.; *laetus*, B.; *miniatus*, B.;
nigrescens, B.; *niveus*, D.; *pratensis*, D., R.; *virgineus*, B., D., M.
Hypoholoma capnoides, M.; *fasciculare*, B., D., M.; *velutinum*, C.
Inocybe calamistrata, M.; *fastigiata*, M.; *geophylla*, B., D., M., R., var.
lateritia, M., var. *lilacina*, M.; *hystrix*, M., R.; *masculata*, B.;
napipes, D., M.
Laccaria amethystina, B., D., M., R.; *laccata*, B., C., D., F., M.
Lactarius blennius, B., D., M., R.; *deliciosus*, F.; *flexuosus*, R.; *glyciosmus*, D.;
helvus, R.; *quietus*, B., C., D., R.; *rufus*, D.; *tabidus*, D.; *turpis*, B., D.;
uvidus, F.; *vellereus*, D., M., R.; *vietus*, B.
Lepiota amianthina, R.; *cristata*, B.
Marasmius androsaceus, D.; *confluens*, M.
Mycena alcalina, R.; *epipterygia*, F.; *galericulata*, D., R.; *galopus*, B.
Naucoria myosotis, D. *Nolanea cetrata*, D.; *staurospora*, R.
Nyctalis parasitica, C., M. *Omphalia umbellifera*, B., F.
Paxillus involutus, C., D.
Pholiota erebia, B., C.; *flammans*, B., R.; *marginata*, C., M., R.; *mutabilis*, M.;
spectabilis, B., R.
Pleurotus cornucopiae, D.; *porrigens*, B., Cz., M., R.
Pluteus cervinus, Cz., M.
Psilocybe elongata, D.; *semilanceata*, M.; *uda*, D.
Russula amoena, B., M., R.; *atropurpurea*, B., C., D., M., R.; *azurea*, M.
caerulea, C.; *claroflava*, D., F.; *cyanoxantha*, B., D., M.; *delica*, M.;
densifolia, D., M.; *emetica*, C., Cz., D., F.; *farinipes*, D., M.; *fellea*, B., D., M.
foetens, C., D., M., R.; *fragilis*, B., D.; *laurocerasi*, B., C., D., M.; *lutea*, R.;
mairei var. *fageticola*, D.; *nigricans*, B., C., F., M.; *ochroleuca*, B., C., D., M.;
parazurea, D., M.; *sanguinea*, M.; *sororia*, C.; *vesca*, B., D., M.;
venosa, F.; *xerampelina*, B.
Stropharia semiglobata, B., M., R.
Tricholoma agoregatum, B.; *cognatum*, M.; *portentosum*, D.; *rutilans*, B., D., M., R.;
saponaceum, B., D., R.; *ustale*, B.

GASTEROMYCETES

- Nidularia denudata*, B.; *farcta*, R.; *minutissima*, D.
Phallus impudicus, C., Cz., D.
Scleroderma aurantium, B., C., D., R.; *verrucosum*, D., M.

FUNGI IMPERFECTI

HYPHOMYCETES

- Sepedonium chrysospermum*, R.
Trichoderma viride, M.

It has not been possible to include the list of Rust Fungi collected, but I hope to have them in the December Bulletin.

It is a pleasure to thank Mr. D.A. Reid for help in compiling the list and Miss Margaret Carter, who listed species on the Foray and provided me with a fair copy at the end of the meeting.

S.M. FRANCIS.

THE SPRING FORAY, 26-30 MAY 1960

The Foray this year was held at Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire, where we stayed in the Rock Park Hotel. Once again we had three days of perfect weather, although we wished that more rain had fallen in the area before the meeting. About thirty members attended together with a fleet of cars.

Friday was spent in the Elan Valley, and we were most grateful to Dr. W.E. Montgomery for obtaining permission from Birmingham Corporation Water Works for us to visit this area. On Saturday we went in the opposite direction - eastwards - to a place with the intriguing name of Water-break-its-neck, but the water was so low that we could walk up the bed of the river and collect in the small pools which were all that remained of the waterfall. The final day was spent on the banks of the river Eithon either on the reaches of the river near the hotel or, two miles upstream at Shaky Bridge.

The Foray meeting was held on Saturday evening with the President, Mr. E.C. Large in the chair. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Graddon for his suggestion of Llandrindod Wells as a site for the Foray and for the excellent collecting sites to which he led us. Proposals for the 1961 Foray were discussed and two places suggested, the Studland Bay - Swanage area, and Alfriston in East Sussex. A 'vote of preference' showed Studland to be the more popular, provided that suitable accommodation could be found. The last weekend in May was thought to be a suitable date particularly as it was said to fall clear of all Buchan's cold spells.

A list of fungi collected on this Foray will be published in the December Bulletin. Would members who have records for inclusion in this list please send them to the Foray Secretary, Mrs. Francis, 16 Bowfell Road, London, W.6. before the end of September. Lists with the fungi arranged in alphabetical order are preferred.

S. M. Francis.

The Plant Pathology Laboratory's New Building

Hatching Green, Harpenden.

After nearly forty years in a large converted private house, the Plant Pathology Laboratory moved in mid January into specially built new Laboratories. Over the years the staff increased from six to sixty, and in the last five years suffered the problems of an overspill establishment some three miles away. The new buildings were officially opened by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in the presence of about 150 guests on 13th May. The long association of the Path Lab with Rothamsted Experimental Station has been maintained as the new building is sited on a 6 acre field known as Baldwin's Paddock, owned by the Station. It adjoins some of the farm experimental plots, just off the main drive to Rothamsted Manor.

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The number of fungi at present recognised as pathogenic for man and animals is small compared with the number of bacteria and viruses which cause disease, but their effects are not unimpressive. In the United States between 350 and 450 fatal mycoses are recognised annually and the incidence of non-fatal mycoses is considerably higher. It is true that in Britain the fatal types of mycotic infections are uncommon but cases do occur from time to time and certain forms which are not indigenous to Britain are occasionally diagnosed in visitors to this country. Moreover, it is clear that the use of broad-spectrum antibiotics has resulted in an increase in the incidence of serious, and sometimes fatal, infections with certain recognised pathogenic fungi and that prolonged antibiotic therapy may lead to invasion of the body tissues by fungi hitherto not regarded as pathogens. The non-fatal mycoses, represented mainly by ringworm in its various forms, are world-wide in distribution and the incidence in Britain as elsewhere is high.

Most of the fungi which cause serious infections of the internal organs of the body are well known as saprophytes in soil and other natural substrates and many of the systemic mycoses are restricted in distribution to certain districts where the causal fungi are common. Others occur all over the world but are usually more prevalent in certain localities. Infection does not spread from the infected to the uninfected but is contracted directly from a saprophytic growth either by inhalation of spores or through a puncture or wound. The manner of entry into the body is important and influences the course of the disease. Dissemination throughout the body usually follows inhalation and primary infection of the lungs, whereas a localized infection, which spreads slowly in the surrounding tissues, usually results from entry through a wound. Those fungi which produce floccose aerial growths and easily detachable spores are usually associated with the disseminated infections and the localized infections are caused in most cases by fungi which grow as saprophytes on structures such as thorns, capable of causing wounds or abrasions. However there is some evidence that puncture-inoculation of the fungi which usually infect by inhalation leads to a localized infection and the reverse is also true.

The fungi which cause the serious systemic mycoses are not well suited for life as parasites. Most of them are dimorphic, being mycelial in their saprophytic life and existing as compact "grains", chlamydospores, cyst-like sporangia, or yeast cells in the host tissue. On the other hand the fungi which cause the superficial fungous diseases are extremely well adapted for parasitic life and in only a few instances are they known apart from their hosts. Spread of these infections takes place by transfer of infected material or spores from one individual to another.

Certain of the ringworm fungi have animals as their natural hosts and are only occasional pathogens of man. Infection of man with these zoophilic dermatophytes usually results in the development of a highly inflammatory lesion which clears spontaneously. Since the incidence of ringworm in cattle is high in Britain many persons in contact with these animals contract the disease each year. Other sources of animal ringworm infections in man are rodents, which often carry dermatophytes on their coats although they themselves may not be affected, and domestic pets. Although the incidence of ringworm in cats and dogs is not particularly high they are in close and frequent contact with humans. It is well known that to contract ringworm direct contact with infection is not required and many cases result from contact with cattle rubbing-posts, fences, sacks and the like. This, together with the knowledge that dermatophytes may remain viable in skin and hair fragments for periods of about 1-2 years indicates the magnitude of the animal reservoir of ringworm.

The anthropophilic dermatophytes are known only as parasites of man in whom they cause mild infections with very little host reaction and are often extremely difficult to eradicate. It is members of this group which are responsible for foot-ringworm (or athlete's foot) as well as the epidemic-type head-ringworm of children. The latter is fortunately now well-controlled in Britain but is still a problem in certain parts of the United States and elsewhere. Serious head-ringworm infections, such as favus, of low incidence in Britain, but very prevalent in North Africa and in certain parts of Europe, are also caused by members of this group. Little detail is known of the epidemiology of most of the infections with anthropophilic dermatophytes. Recently however, new techniques which have made possible the isolation of the fungi from floors of communal bathing places, and cultural studies showing the prevalence in certain bath-houses of one species of dermatophyte to the virtual exclusion of others, have confirmed that the spread of foot-ringworm takes place in shower-stalls, swimming pools etc. Circumstantial evidence has always suggested that athlete's foot, which is the commonest form of ringworm in Britain at the present time, was spread in this way but the failure of many attempts to obtain experimental evidence had thrown some doubt on this theory.

Despite many investigations only one dermatophyte has been found consistently as a saprophyte. This species, which causes sporadic outbreaks of ringworm in man and animals, has been isolated frequently from soil in many parts of the world following the introduction a few years ago of a technique which consists of placing keratinaceous material as bait for the fungi on the surface of soil samples. By means of this technique a number of other keratinophilic fungi have been isolated from soil. These fungi are closely related to the dermatophytes but they have not been found capable of causing ringworm. However, the soil investigations have proved fruitful in other ways. It is largely due to the use of the "keratinaceous bait" technique that the sexual reproductive stage of certain dermatophytes and of other keratinophilic fungi has been discovered and the relationship of the dermatophytes with the Gymnoascaceae confirmed. For all practical purposes, however, the dermatophytes are still considered as members of the Fungi Imperfecti. The ringworm fungi grow easily on media containing an organic source of nitrogen and usually produce two types of asexual spores, macroconidia which are used for classification into form-genera, and microconidia. Their form as parasites is however a simple one, consisting of branched, septate hyphae and vegetative spores (arthrospores) formed by segmentation of the hyphae. In skin and nail the fungi cannot be distinguished by their growth form but in hair the arrangement and size of the arthrospores may assist identification.

The techniques of the medical mycologist differ considerably from those of the plant pathologist. The latter, since the fungi usually exhibit all stages of their life cycle on the host, can in most instances make his identification by microscopic examination of infected material. The medical mycologist usually receives for investigation only very small amounts of body exudates, skin scrapings etc. and must, in most cases, obtain a pure culture of the fungus before identification is possible. Fortunately, most of the fungi pathogenic for man and animals can be grown in artificial culture and with the aid of techniques such as the addition of antibiotics to the medium to inhibit or delay the development of bacteria and saprophytic fungi, culture is possible in a high proportion of cases. Experimental work for the medical mycologist is more difficult than for the plant pathologist who can investigate a disease by study of its development on the host under controlled laboratory conditions.

Laboratory animals are poor substitutes for the natural host and some fungous infections, such as those caused by the anthrophilic dermatophytes, cannot be reproduced in animals. There are also quite different measures necessary in relation to treatment and control. In plant pathology the emphasis is on control of infection by methods such as spraying to prevent establishment of disease, breeding of resistant varieties, destruction of infected parts or of complete plants and removal of alternate hosts. Such methods are hardly feasible for control of animal disease and although efforts are made to prevent spread of the contagious superficial mycoses by isolating children with head ringworm and removal of infected domestic pets, the major effort must depend on treatment. Unfortunately, although some advance has been made during recent years, the therapy of the systemic mycoses is still far from satisfactory and the agents employed are often quite ineffective. There are no immunological methods available, such as are employed for many bacterial and virus diseases, although it has been known for many years that with certain of the serious mycoses the majority of people who are exposed to infection become immune as a result of contracting a mild primary infection. Only a few of those who become infected develop the serious disseminated forms of these mycoses which are usually fatal.

The treatment of the superficial mycoses was also quite unsatisfactory until very recently. The methods used were sufficient in many cases merely to control the infections until they cleared spontaneously and if spontaneous remission did not occur the disease persisted for many years. For certain forms of head-ringworm complete epilation with X-rays followed by local treatment of the scalp with antifungal preparations was a recognised procedure and in some cases even this drastic measure failed. Ringworm of the nails was considered untreatable. Strangely enough the greatest advance in the treatment of ringworm has come recently from the use of a substance which was first investigated for use in control of plant disease. The antibiotic, griseofulvin, which was the subject of Dr. Brian's recent Presidential Address to the Society has proved a most efficacious therapeutic agent for all forms of ringworm infections. When given by mouth, griseofulvin is distributed throughout the body and enters the keratin of the skin, hair and nails where it persists and renders them resistant to invasion by dermatophytes. The fungi are thus attacked from the inside of the body outwards and the hitherto insuperable difficulty of penetrating keratin by applying the antifungal agent to the outside is overcome. Unfortunately, it seems unlikely that griseofulvin will affect the course of the more serious of the systemic mycoses.

The recognition of a fungus as a pathogen of man was made as long ago as 1841 but work in medical mycology was sporadic in nature until about 30 years ago. Veterinary mycology received scant attention before the beginning of the last decade. There has been a number of most valuable contributions to our knowledge of fungal diseases of man and animals in recent years but a great deal of further work is required. Ample opportunities exist for research in this fascinating and relatively young science.

J.C. GENTLES.

NEWSPAGE

The Special General Meeting held at Birkbeck College on 12th March 1960 was well attended, and the new rules passed at the A.G.M. were ratified nem. con.

Very few applications for Cheesman and Pethybridge Fund grants, to assist students to attend forays, have been received this year. Applications for grants for the autumn foray 1960 will be considered if they reach the Secretary by 1st. August.

The official guest at the autumn foray will be Agaricologist Dr. A.H. SMITH of the University of Michigan.

C.R. BENJAMIN has moved to the United States Department of Agriculture, Crops Research Division at Beltsville, Maryland, where he will be in charge of the National Fungus Collections.

E.W. BUXTON of Rothamsted is spending a year at the Central Research Labs. of the United Fruit Co., Norwood, Mass. U.S.A.

J. COLHOUN formerly of the Queens University, Belfast has been appointed Professor of Cryptogamic Botany at Manchester in succession to Prof. C.W. Wardlaw.

A.D.S. DUFF has been appointed Botanist/Pathologist with Unilever Ltd. at their Oil Palm research station in the Belgian Congo.

D.E. EVELEIGH is working at the Atlantic Regional Laboratory, Halifax, Nova Scotia, under a Post-doctorate Fellowship from the National Research Council of Canada. He is studying the inter-relationships of slimes (fungal and bacterial) which occur in the "white" water of paper mills.

L.A.F. HEATH will be leaving Penzance in September to take up a post as Lecturer in Botany at the College of Technology, Oxford.

Past President C.J. HICKMAN has been appointed Professor and Head of the Botany Department, in the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.

E.W. MASON retired on 14th February after nearly 40 years service at the Commonwealth Mycological Institute.

A.F. MURANT has moved to the Scottish Horticultural Research Institute, Invergowrie, Dundee to work on soil-borne virus diseases, particularly of raspberry, strawberry and sugar beet.

We regret to have to announce the deaths of:

W. WATSON, lichenologist and honorary member of the society. A full obituary will be published in the Transactions.

D. WHEATLEY, plant pathologist, who recently left the Kumasi College of Technology, Ghana, to take up a post at the University College, Ibadan, Nigeria.

The Royal Society celebrated its Tercentenary on July 19th with a gathering in the Albert Hall at which the B.M.S. was represented by the President and Mrs. Large. On July 18th the President and Secretary presented in person a congratulatory address from the B.M.S.

The Society for General Microbiology has formed a Microbial Systematics Group, whose Secretary is Dr. P.H.A. Sneath of the National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, London, N.W.7.

The first International Congress of Mycology will be held at Recife, Brazil from 10th to 20th October 1960, sponsored by U.N.E.S.C.O. Further details from Prof. A.C. Batista, Dept. de Micologia, Universidade de Recife, Av. Rosa e Silva 347, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.

Fungus the official journal of the Nederlandse Mycologische Vereniging has been replaced by PERSOONIA, which is published by the Rijksherbarium, Nonnensteeg 1, Leiden, Holland in conjunction with the Vereniging. Persoonia, which will be mainly devoted to the taxonomy of fungi and lichens will appear at irregular intervals. The subscription price is 25 dutch guilders.

The International Society for Human and Animal Mycology has announced its new Journal, SABOURAUDIA, which will contain articles on all aspects of Medical Mycology. The first part will appear in Autumn 1960, and the first volume of 4 parts will be completed by the end of 1961. Thereafter 4 parts will be produced every year. Sabouraudia will be issued free to members, and will cost £4 to non-members. Enquiries to Dr. R. Vanbreuseghem (Secretary) 155 rue Nationale, Antwerp, Belgium.

The Danish Society for the Advancement of Mycology has a limited number of copies of J.E. Lange's Flora Agaricina Danica. The price of a set (vols I-IV 200 coloured plates) is 960 Danish crowns (about £50). Enquiries to the Society at the Dept. of Plant Pathology, 23 Rolighedsvej, Copenhagen V.

We have great pleasure in recording the wedding in Cambridge on 7th May of J.J. BAKER, Plant Pathology Lab., Harpenden, and Miss JUNE IVES, N.A.A.S., Cambridge. Both are at present on the Plant Pathology Committee, and this is believed to be the first time that a wedding has taken place between serving members of one of the Society's Committees. The "match making" aspect of the Society's activities has undoubtedly been seriously neglected in the past, and it is interesting to speculate upon future Councils, inspired by this unwitting success, considering "eligibility" high among the qualification of nominees for committee service.

THE K.W. NEATBY BUILDING, OTTAWA.

The Mycology unit of the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa, Canada, (now the Mycology Unit of the newly established Plant Research Institute) which formerly occupied parts of two buildings in the Arboretum at the Central Experimental Farm, has been rehoused in part of the fourth (top) floor of the K.W. Neatby Building, on the Experimental Farm, about two and half miles from down town Ontario. Head of the Taxonomy and Mycology section is Dr. J. Walton Groves.

The late Dr. K.W. Neatby was the prime mover in the organization and establishment of the P.R.I. but died before his plans took their present form.

The National Mycological Herbarium of the P.R.I. Houses some 100,000 collections in 120 cases, with room for the addition of another 50 cases. The Mycological Library is partly on the third floor and partly in the herbarium. Mycologists and Technicians occupy thirteen rooms, those on the North side being favoured with an excellent view of the Gatineau Hills and Escarpment on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River.

S. J. Hughes.

NEW MEMBERS

- A.G.P. BROWN, B.Sc., Botany Dept., The University, Nottingham.
 E.C. CANTINO, Ph.D., Botany Dept., Michigan State University,
 East Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A.
 E.V. CRISAN, M.Sc., Biological Sciences Dept., Purdue University,
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 L.C. KAGTI, M.Sc., (India), Botany Dept., The University, Nottingham.
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Mrs. G.M. LARGE, 30 Overstone Road, Harpenden, Herts.

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The new laboratories are L-shaped with one limb two-storeyed; the other, of one storey has a flat reinforced roof allowing for future expansion. The three departments, Plant Pathology, Entomology and Chemistry occupy three corridors each opening on to the spacious central entrance hall. Also leading off this hall is a combined conference and training room, above which is the library already overcrowded, with a picture window off-setting the imposing front entrance. A topical touch is provided by formica panels under the reception desk and outside the library depicting our national emblem, the rose, in a pleasing if perhaps somewhat indefinite art form possibly considered especially suitable for civil servants! Most of the rooms serve as combined Lab/offices but there are also larger laboratories for mycology, bacteriology, virology, nematology fumigation studies, the insect museum and three for chemical work. There are ancillary service rooms for media preparation, workshop etc., a range of glasshouses with a common servicing corridor and a block of outbuildings mainly used by the pest assessment section.

Our mycologist Director provided the 'primary focus' initiating the build-up of the new premises and the present B.M.S. President faithfully recorded its 'progress curve' in photographs completed with a shot of the unveiled plaque commemorating the official opening.

F. J. Moore.

